

hide off socialist doctrine with a treatise—still unsurpassed—exposing the social, political and economic consequences of collectivism.

He followed up in 1927 with a full-blown defense of the classical liberal society, in which the economy is free of government involvement, private property is sacrosanct, the only role of the military is defending the country's borders, and citizens enjoy full freedom of speech and association.

All the while, he led a famous seminar attended by the best minds in Europe. He taught at the University of Vienna. He was chief economist for the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, where he defended capitalism against socialists national and international. He founded and administered a think tank devoted to solving the supposed mystery of the business cycle.

Yet a few years later, the entire Continent would be darkened by the specter of totalitarianism. Even in America, the 19th-century ideal of free trade and decentralized government was widely seen as outmoded and unworkable. Mises began to see himself as the last of classical liberals.

More devastating for him was the loss of all his files in Vienna, both personal and academic. He had been keeping them from his early schooling until just before he left to teach in Geneva, a safe harbor for dissident and Jewish intellectuals of the day.

When German tanks rolled into Vienna in 1938, the police made a stop of Mises' apartment, and looted 38 boxes filled with his precious papers, notes and manuscripts, and carted them away. Until recently, everyone assumed they were destroyed, and with them a good part of Austrian intellectual history.

Fast forward 53 years, as the Soviet Union unraveled and the veil of secrecy began to rise. Moscow's massive archival holdings were opened for the first time, partly because of a desperate search for something to sell in exchange for hard currency.

Stefan Karner and Gerhard Jagschitz found in them what they had long sought, and the irony is bracing. The voluminous papers of Mises, the century's leading opponent of statism, reappear only after the world sees that he had been absolutely right. In this man's life is the story of modern times; in his work are the keys to understanding its bloody errors. Now, his papers rediscovered, it's time to rediscover his wisdom.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SKAGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TEN COMMANDMENTS ARE THE BASIS OF OUR LAWS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANZULLO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, the House has just voted on a very interesting bill expressing the sense of Congress regarding the display of the Ten Commandments by Judge Roy S. Moore, who is a circuit court judge in the State of Alabama. The judge had posted the Ten Commandments on the wall of his courtroom as a remembrance and sign that all the laws in this Nation and, in fact all of the laws in the world as we know it, really come

from the Ten Commandments, the Decalogue, which is the laws that were given to Moses.

Another judge in the same circuit in Alabama, in response to a lawsuit that was brought against Judge Moore, ordered Judge Moore to remove a copy of the Ten Commandments that hangs on the wall in his courtroom. The Alabama Supreme Court has decided to review the matter and has issued a stay allowing the Ten Commandments to remain on the wall of the courtroom during the pendency of the appeal.

How interesting it is that the U.S. Congress, that the House of Representatives should have to take a vote on whether or not it is lawful that a copy of the Ten Commandments be posted in a public building.

James Madison, who was the author of our Constitution, said: "We have staked the entire future of the American civilization not upon the power of government, but upon the capacity of the individual to govern himself, control himself, and sustain himself according to the Ten Commandments of God."

As one looks at this great Chamber, the House of Representatives, the people's House, the Chamber where Members of Congress from every State in the Union and from the territories come in order to do the people's business, one only has to look at the sculpture directly in front of the Speaker's dais and the sculpture is of Moses.

The reason for the picture of Moses in the Chamber of the House of Representatives is to give credence to the people speaking here that all of the laws that we enact have as their moral basis the Ten Commandments. In the Supreme Court itself, there are two versions of the Ten Commandments up on the walls.

Here we are in America today at this point in history where we have to defend the posting of the Ten Commandments on the wall of the chambers of a judge who looks upon those Ten Commandments in the historical aspect that this is the basis of all of our laws. After all, the reason it is against the law to steal is that this was listed in the Ten Commandments, Thou shall not steal.

As a person goes over to the Jefferson Memorial and stands inside that beautiful building, if he stands right in front of Mr. Jefferson, turns his back and looks in the same direction as Mr. Jefferson, immediately to Jefferson's right, the first tablet says very simply: "Can the liberties of a Nation be thought secure if it has removed so firm a conviction that our liberties are the gift of God?"

As Jefferson and Madison and all of the authors of the Constitution, and Blackstone, and the people who gave rise to the great common and statutory law in this country have observed for years and years and years, it is based upon the law of Moses, it is based upon the Judeo-Christian doctrines that gave rise to our very freedom in this country.

So it is with sadness that we have to reach that point in America where one judge orders another judge to remove a copy of the Ten Commandments from the walls of that judge's chamber. But I am proud today that the people have spoken through the Members of the House of Representatives who have voted today in a majority to commend Judge Moore for having the courage and having the faith to show that he believes, as most Americans do, that the Ten Commandments are the basis of American law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Missouri [Ms. MCCARTHY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

IN HONOR OF THREE TEXAS LEGENDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. GRANGER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and even greater pride that I rise today to honor three Texas legends who are well on their way to becoming American legends.

Last week millions of Americans turned out in Madison Square Garden to witness the 1997 Grammy Awards. Those awards are given annually to those in the music industry who set the pace. The artists who win these awards are the very best. So as a lifelong resident, a former mayor and now a Congresswoman from Fort Worth, I am enormously proud to honor 3 hometown heroes who stole the show last week in New York.

By now, most of America has fallen in love with 14-year-old singing sensation LeAnn Rimes. Born on August 28, 1982, LeAnn Rimes began singing before she was 2 years old. At age 5, she won her first singing competition. At age 6, her family moved to Texas, where country music is an obsession. Needless to say, LeAnn fit right in.

Before long, she was making herself very well-known in the country music capital of Texas, Fort Worth. By the time she was 8, she was a regular on Fort Worth's favorite show, "Johnnie High's Country Music Review." This is a wonderful country music extravaganza which my good friend Johnnie High has run for years. Suffice it to say, the folks over at Johnnie High's were very impressed with the young singer, so impressed that word spread throughout the Fort Worth community and beyond.

Pretty soon LeAnn was a regular at the Dallas Cowboy football games, where she sang the Star Spangled Banner in front of Troy, Emmitt and 60,000 fans. When LeAnn turned 11, she recorded her first album entitled "All

That." The album included a song called "Blue," which was written by another long time Fort Worth great, discjockey Bill Mack.

Bill had originally intended the song for Patsy Cline, but she died tragically before she could record it some 30 years ago. How proud Patsy Cline would be today to know that young LeAnn Rimes sang this special song for her.

So, Mr. Speaker, it was altogether fitting and appropriate that Mack was honored for Best Song for "Blue" and LeAnn was honored as Best Female Country Artist, as well as best new artist in any category.

Shortly after the awards program ended, LeAnn was asked at a press conference how she planned to celebrate her awards. "I guess I will go out to dinner," she said. "I am too young to do anything else." Well, LeAnn, you are certainly not too young to be on a one-way ticket to success. Congratulations to you, LeAnn, and to Bill. We are very proud of you.

But Fort Worth's country stars were not the only ones to shine last week. Fort Worth is also the home of some of the most inspirational gospel music in the world. It was in the pews of these churches that Kirk Franklin honed his talents for singing gospel music.

Kirk was born and raised in Fort Worth. Abandoned by his teenage mother and father at the age of 3, the orphaned Franklin was adopted by an aunt. At age 4, Kirk began to play the piano, and by the time he was in kindergarten, he was a regular on the local gospel music circuit. At age 19, he was recording in the studio.

In the early 1990's, gospel fans all over America got the chance to hear what those of us in Fort Worth had been enjoying for years, the amazing, soulful voice of Kirk Franklin. A month after the release of his 1993 album, "Kirk Franklin and the Family," the album was No. 1. In fact, Kirk's initial album marked the first time in the history of gospel music that a debut album sold over 1 million copies. In just 4 short years, Kirk Franklin has become a musical superstar carrying his message of grace, hope, and love to the whole world.

Last fall, a tragic accident on stage almost ended Kirk's career. After falling off the stage and into the orchestra pit, Kirk was unconscious for several hours. Doctors feared he might be paralyzed or even die. Instead, less than 2 months after the accident, Kirk was back on the road again. For his incredible moral courage as well as his indispensable music contributions, Kirk Franklin last week was awarded with a Grammy for Best Contemporary Soul-Gospel Album for 1997.

So on behalf of music lovers everywhere, but particularly on behalf of a proud hometown, I want to say congratulations to LeAnn Rimes, Bill Mack and Kirk Franklin. You have made your friends, your family and your Nation very proud.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to the American people the examples of Bill,

LeAnn, and Kirk. While all three of these talents come from different backgrounds and different environments, they are uniquely American. They have showed us all that achievement is based more on desire and determination than on situation and circumstance. They have taught us all that hard work is still the surest road to success.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WISE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. WISE addressed the House. His remarks will appear in the Extensions of Remarks.]

AMERICA'S TECHNOLOGICAL SECRETS SHOULD BE SAFE-GUARDED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, today H.R. 400 passed through the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property of the Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 400, what I call the Steal American Technologies Act, is disguised as a patent reform bill.

This bill was first entitled, when it was first introduced last year, the Patent Publication Act. Well, people might ask themselves, how does the Patent Publication Act all of a sudden become a patent reform bill? Well, that is because the patent reform bill is a title that does not describe exactly what is going on in the bill, but the Patent Publication Act does.

This bill has not changed a bit. The purpose of the bill is exactly the same. Now, hold on to your hats, make sure you understand the magnitude of what is about to be said.

This bill, H.R. 400, which I call the Steal American Technologies Act, mandates that after 18 months, if an inventor in the United States applies for a patent, even if his patent has not been issued, after 18 months it is mandated that all the details of his patent will be published for everybody in the world to see and to steal. That is it. Every one of America's technological secrets will be mandated to be published so that those adversaries in Japan or in China or anywhere else in the world will have all the details and probably be able to go into production and use our intellectual property, all of our new ideas and technological discoveries against the United States of America.

That is why I call this the Steal American Technologies Act. It is beyond belief that this is going through the House of Representatives, but it will be on this floor unless the American people call their Congressman or Congresswoman to let them know how heinous it is to permit our adversaries to steal our technology and use it against us.

This is exactly what is going to happen, because the huge multinational corporations who would benefit from stealing our technology and not having to pay royalties are in an unholy alliance with our own big companies who do not want to pay royalties to American inventors.

The idea of course is, oh, it is going to happen anyway. These things would have been invented. You put an infinite number of inventors in a room with an infinite number of typewriters and eventually everything will be invented. No. We have had a strong and prosperous country because we have had the strongest patent protection of any country of the world. Now they are trying to change that, because they are taking away the confidentiality of American inventors, they are taking away our rights to a guaranteed patent term, and this H.R. 400 also obliterates the Patent Office.

□ 1415

That is right, Mr. Speaker. What this does, H.R. 400, the Steal American Technologies Act also would take the Patent Office, which is written into the Constitution, and resurrect it. As what? A corporatized entity.

Our patent examiners are strong and faithful people, they work hard, and the reason they have been able to do a good job is because they have been government employees protected from outside influences. Now we are changing the entire rules of the game, just as America is entering into this new technological age.

Mr. Speaker, this is a Pearl Harbor in slow motion. This is a catastrophe that will hit our country and destroy our standard of living that is based on America being the technological leader of the world, and the American people in the future will never know what hit them. They will just say, wait a minute; did we not used to be the leader in technology? Could we not out-compete all these countries? That is because we had strong patent protection, and our Founding Fathers knew that as long as Americans had this patent protection, we would have the ideas and creativity to save our country.

I have a bill in opposition to the Steal American Technologies Act. My bill is H.R. 811, and there is a companion bill, H.R. 812. That is 811 and 812, which would restore to the American people their guaranteed right that has been part of our rights as Americans since our Constitution was written, for a guaranteed patent term, that is being attacked today, will be taken away from them.

My bill guarantees confidentiality, so when our inventors come up with new ideas, they are not going to go to our adversaries and be used against us. There is not going to be a line at the Patent Office for a copying machine, and a line over to the fax machine, and get it overseas as soon as possible.

H.R. 812, the companion bill introduced by the gentleman from California, DUNCAN HUNTER, will maintain in